The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,
Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Woodland and vicinity. Office at the Hunter House. no20-3m

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Woodland, March 1st, 1870. se25-3m

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I have three conveniently arranged Houses, well finished and suitable for family residences, and six Building Lots, all eligibly located, which I offer for sale—the cheapest in Woodland. Time given for payment.
no15-3m J. H. HALL.

THE BURIAL OF LEE.

BY JAMES M. BREWER.

"Lie there, brave heart:
The earth that bears thee dead
Bears not alive as great."

Stifle your sobs and muffle your tread,
Step softly, and gently, and slow,
Ye who his sword thro' the carnage hath led,
Ye who for right by his side bravely bled,
Ye who with drooping hearts wail for the dead,
Smother the voice of your woe.

Uncover thy head and rev'rently kneel,
Stricken mourner beside that grave,
The soul is savage and harder than steel,
The heart a vandal's that faileth to feel
How sacred's the dust and holy's the seal,
God stamps on the nobly brave.

He needeth no pomp of painted plumes
To honor his funeral bier,
Nor stately parade, nor the censer's fumes,
But the pall that over the wrung heart glooms,
When a speechless sorrow the soul consumes,
And the eye drapes in a tear.

Neither a host with its formal show,
Nor an altar by mortals made,
Nor flaunting trappings, which mockingly
Nor boisterous notes of an empty woe, [glow,
Can fittingly utter to friend or foe
The eulogy due our dead.

But silence thy cry and hush thy groan,
Virginia is weeping to-day;
With her heart of flame and her face of stone,
She kneels by the corpse of her child—*alone*,
And breathes her woe in an agonized moan,
While striving in vain to pray.

Gather thy garlands, take them again,
They mock such an anguish as this; [pain,
When millions of hearts are throbbing with
And tributes as pure as the God given rain,
Lave wildly and fondly our death-hallowed fane,
They are stale and meaningless.

No rattle of drums, nor martial shot,
Should disturb the at rest's sleep;
Though his heart was broken, no canker spot
His glory defaced with a mortal blot,
And he needeth no rite of the common lot
To tell why the bravest weep.

A simple mound, with a tablet brief,
Or a chapel for daily prayer,
Is the fittest sign for a silent grief
An appropriate tomb for a Christian chief,
Where the full heart finds a holy relief
In worship while kneeling there.

Lower him gently—a mother's breast
Ne'er spe'd to a treasure like thee,
Nor the bosom of earth ever fondled to rest,
Nor the angel of death filled a higher behest,
Nora spirit e'er entered the realms of the blest,
Like that of the spotless Lee.

BALTIMORE, October 21st, 1870.

AIRNEE DE LA LEGARDERE.

"Airnee! Airnee!"

Carlton Strong, lying lazily among his pillows, heard the sweet French name lisped over and over again in the musical words of his little half brothers and sisters. It sounded strangely sweet and familiar to him—he scarcely knew why; the first name he seemed to remember among the unreal sounds and vague echoes of the dim world of brain fever, out of which his spirit had just struggled into only half consciousness.

The sunshine lay softly on the carpet, mellowed into the hazy gold of September—the vine leaves stirred idly at the casement, and the little children, playing on the lawn outside, called "Airnee! Airnee!" and chattered their incorrect French sentences like little parrots, experimenting on a newly-gained power of speech.

Who *was* Airnee? and what did it all mean?

He could remember the name—it was common enough in the south of France; and almost without the effort of volition the pencil of memory showed him again the picturesque old *chateau* on the blue sluggish river, its towers half hidden in blossoming chestnut trees, with the old comte smoking his cigars among the stiff box borders of the garden, and comtess, working on her everlasting lace pillow, and pretty Airnee de la Legardere sitting by his side under the honeysuckle trails, trying to pronounce after him the hard English syllables, with crimson pursed up lips, and turquois blue eyes, of smiling wonder. Yes; that was why it sounded so familiar in his ears—because of Airnee de la Legardere. And wearied with even the mental toil of recalling even these trifling circumstances, the young convalescent sank once more back among his pillows, closing his languid eyes and drawing a long sigh.

Presently his stepmother entered—a pretty, plump, little matron, almost young enough to be his sister.

"How are you feeling now, Carleton?" she asked softly. "Do the children disturb you with their clamor? I can easily send them into the south garden, if they do."

"Not at all," Carleton answered. "I like to hear their merry little voices. You have had a terrible night with me, mamma. I didn't mean to be such a burden as this when I came home for a week's visit, before starting for Alexandria, and the source of the Nile."

"Your father and I were both very glad to have you here, Carleton, during this sickness," said Mrs. Strong laying her cool hand softly on his still throbbing forehead.

"You are a jewel of a little mother," the young man answered, "and I'll tell you how grateful I am, when I've a little more energy. But who is that I hear the children calling 'Airnee,' out there? Some little playmate?"

"Oh no!" said his stepmother, smiling; "it is a French governess I engaged for them in New York, last month. It's so important, you know, that they should acquire the correct accent while they are still young. Does the light in your eyes dazzle them? Perhaps I had better draw the curtain closer?"

And Carleton fell asleep in the semi-darkness of the shaded room, and dreamed of seeing Airnee de la Legardere dressed in a peaked paper cap, with bells on her wrists, and ankles, dancing a minute for the amusement of the three little Strongs.

"What makes me think so much about her," he asked himself, when he waked up once more. "It was a delightful month I spent upon the peaceful shores of the Degonne—and I remember fancying that she cared for me a little, in a girlish sort of way—but of course I knew that this powdered and bewigged old comte would never allow his grandaughter to marry a plain untitled American like myself, so there was an end of that. Yet I would like to see this Airnee of theirs—her voice has a strangely familiar accent to me—but all these French girls have sweet, low voices, like cooing doves, and a dainty way of pronouncing their syllables! It can't be possible that Airnee de la Legardere is transformed into a governess, at so many dollars per month."

Yet that self-same afternoon, when the children bounded through the hall, with quieter footsteps following them across to the schoolroom, our hero twisted himself into a position as undignified as it was uncomfortable, to catch a glimpse at the face of their unknown companion, half expecting he knew not why or wherefore, to see the blue eyes which had shone along the shores of the peaceful Degonne, the yellow hair which had rivaled the amber sunshine of Southern France.

"Pshaw!" he ejaculated, bouncing back among his pillows; "it serves me right for being such an unmitigated fool. She's as much like *my* Airnee as Red Ridinghood's grandmother might have been."

My Airnee! Ah, but she had never been that—except perhaps in one or two impossible and unrealizable day dreams, which had been forgotten—very properly—long ago! And the figure which followed the children into the schoolroom was tall and spare, with a knot of red-brown hair secured on the back of her head with a prodigious comb, and a skin like yellow parchment. Airnee, indeed! It seemed there were Airnees of one age as well as another.

And so Mr. Carleton Strong, quite unaware that he had only seen Dorcas Jones, the upper nurserymaid, was driven perforce from the citadel of his semi-sentimental musings, and took refuge in reading novels and planning out the plot of a grand epic poem he had fully resolved to write, in the coming period, when he had time. Alexandria and the source of the Nile must be postponed, now, for a little while, until he should be stronger and better able to endure the various fatigues of travel. But the beautiful vineyards and silent meads of the south of France—they were not so unattainable, and somehow our hero felt as if he should marvelously like once more to see the Chateau on the river Degonne, and the bewigged comte, and the countess, who seemed so inseperable from her lace work, and Airnee, with the bird-like voice and the turquoise blue eyes. Dear little Airnee—had she really been fond of him? And what would she think of his going away so suddenly, and remaining so long? He certainly ought to have written to Airnee, if it had been only one line.

It was a radiant September afternoon when they first allowed him to walk out upon the lawn, where the asters, and dahlias, and other brilliant flowers nodded their crests of flame and gold along the borders, and the blue haze hanging like a dream over the beautiful indistinctness of the far-off landscape. He breathed in the scented air with a feeling of luxury as he seated himself on a rustic garden chair. The long confinement within the four walls of the room had taught him a better appreciation of all these things.

As he leaned back, filling his lungs with the wine-like air, something rustled softly over the grass just beyond him—something slight, and small, and elastic, like a young girl's figure.

He started. Was he in a dream, and standing once more on the banks of the Degonne? For that was surely she in the white dress with the bit of blue ribbon tied around the slender throat, and the sunny hair shining as if threads of actual gold were braided into its luxuriance.

"Airnee," he cried, rising to his feet. "Madamoiselle Airnee!"

And as she turned her face to him he saw it was actually Airnee de la Legardere herself.

"Am I dreaming," he asked, eagerly; "or, if not, how came you here?"

She colored, and answered, in the soft murmurous accents he knew so well:

"I am the nursery governess of *Madame, votre belle mere.* I have the honor to teach to your little brothers and sisters the French language."

"Did you know that I was here?" She nodded:

"Yes, I knew it."

"And you never came to me."

Airnee de la Legardere's lovely head drooped.

"My grandparents are dead," she answered; "my fortune has passed to the male inheritors of the house of Legardere. I am a poor governess now, not the young demoiselle of the chateau. Could I know that monsieur would care to renew the acquaintance now?"

"Airnee," he exclaimed, "could you think so vilely of me?"

And Airnee could only answer by a burst of tears, which made her lovely eyes look like blue flowers in a soft spring rain.

* * * * * * *

"I'm afraid you've tired yourself by going out on the lawn this afternoon, Carleton," said his stepmother, with a troubled look at the young man's glowing cheek and glittering eyes."

"Not a bit of it, mamma, I assure you; but—I've been engaging myself to be married."

"Carleton!"

"Indeed, I am speaking the truth."

"But to whom?"

"To your little French governess."

And Carleton Strong told the whole story.

"The darling little creature!" sobbed his stepmother, who was of rather an enthusiastic temperament. "I'll make her a white silk dress, and give her a wedding myself, such as the Comte de la Legardere's grand-daughter ought to have."

And so, instead of going to Alexandria, and the source of the Nile, Mr. Strong went on a wedding tour with Airnee, and enjoyed it a great deal more.

VENUS BEHIND THE SUN.—On the 8th and 9th of December the planet Venus will hide behind the sun. She will then be upon the further side of her orbit, and her relative motion is only 16¼ minutes of arc daily, while at the instant of conjunction she will be within 48 seconds of the arc of the sun's center. The bright planetary spot will apparently touch the western edge of the sun at 11 o'clock P. M., on the 6th of December, Chicago time, and emerge from behind the solar disk, on its eastern edge, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. The phenomena of immersion will not be visible at Chicago, the sun being below their horizon on both occasions. It will be visible in Europe. The phenomena is about as rare as the transit of the same planet across the sun's disc, which occurs only once on the average in 58½ years. The next transit will occur in December, 1874.

THE New York *Observer* urges a grand meeting of all the Protestant churches to be held immediately, to adopt efficient measures to meet the duties of the hour by giving the Gospel to all the nations of Europe. "As Austria, and Spain, and Italy, and France are now to be open to the Bible and the Missionary, the day of Europe's redemption draweth nigh." The *Observer* urges that the next Protestant General Conference shall be held in the city of Rome.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.

The following is the President's Message as telegraphed to the Sacarmento *Union*:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have through a kind Providence been blessed with abundant crops, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE SOUTH.

It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has by violence and intimidation been denied to citizens in exceptional cases and in several of the States lately in rebellion, and that the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils; Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year; and then let us hope will be completed the work of reconstruction with an acquiescence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans, and in the changes to the Constitution, which have been made necessary by a great rebellion. There is no reason why we should not advance in national prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devastating a war.

AMERICAN PTOTECTION IN FRANCE.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of the North Germans domiciled in French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the desired protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and Saxe Coburg Gotha, Columbia, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this Government, and as I am officially informed, equally to the satisfaction of the Government of North Germany.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND PEACE.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil interests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. We were asked by the new Government to use our good offices jointly with those of European Powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European questions jointly with European Powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the Government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any Powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored by the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of the Government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official notice of a state of war had been received from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United States as a neutral, and the obligations of persons residing within their territory to observe their laws and the laws of nations. The proclamation was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquainted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing violations of the neutrality of the United States.

CUBA.

It is understood that the condition of the insurgents in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress.

In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement, of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisition of their revenues by executive warrant; and such proceedings, as far as they effected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish Government, from April 1869, to June last. The Spanish Minister at Washington was clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn in view, as it was said, of the unfavorable situation in which the Island of Cuba then was; which, however did not lead to the revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba; and we were obliged to make our complaint at Madrid. Negotiations were thus opened and are still pending there. The United States only claimed in the future the rights secured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to present his case. On the other hand Spain would be at liberty to traverse every material fact, and thus complete equity would be done. This case, which at one time threatened seriously to affect the relations between the United States and Spain, has already been disposed of in this way. The claim of the Lloyd Aspinwall, for the illegal seizure and detention of that vessel, was referred to arbitration by mutual consent and has resulted in an award to the United States for the owners of the same of $19,702 50 in gold. Another and long pending case of like nature, that of the whale ship Canada, has been disposed of by friendly arbitration during the present year. It was referred by the joint consent of Brazil and the United States to the decision of Sir Edward Thornten, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, who kindly undertook the laborious task of examining the voluminous mass of correspondence and testimony submitted by the two governments, and awarded to the United States the sum of $100,700 09 in gold, which has since been paid by the Imperial Government. These recent examples show that the mode which the United States proposed to Spain for adjusting the pending claims, is just and feasible, and that it may be agreed to by other nations without dishonor. It is to be hoped that this moderate demand may be acceded to by Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly be without result, it will then become my duty to communicate the fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The long deferred peace conference between Spain and the Allied South American Republics has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States, pursuant to a recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th day of December, 1866. The Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the Allied Republics. Hesitation and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chile and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a Plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its object. The Allied and other Republics of Spanish origin on this continent may see in this fact a new proof of our sincere interest in their welfare, of our desire to see them blessed with good governments capable of maintaining order and preserving their respective territorial integrity, and of our sincere wish to extend our own commercial and social relations with them. The time is probably not far distant when in the natural course of events the European political connection with this continent will cease. Our policy should be shaped in view of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interest of the Spanish American States more closely to us and thus give the United States all the pre-eminence and all the advantage which Monroe, Adams and Clay contemplated when they proposed to join to the Congress of Panama.

SAN DOMINGO.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was thoroughly convinced then that the best interests of the country, commercially and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the United States have entirely abandoned the project of accepting as a part of its territory the island of San Domingo a free port will be sought for by European nations.

In the bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary without receiving corresponding benefits. The Government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than 120,000 souls, and yet possessing one of the richest localities under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institutions and laws, our progress and civilization. Shall we refuse them? The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribean Sea and the isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mines and soil of any of the West India islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coast-wise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far towards restoring to us our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume greatly and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give to us command of all the islands referred to and thus prevent an enemy from again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Twice we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by from Georgia to the east coast of Florida. San Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give remunerative wages to ten thousand laborers not now upon the island. This labor will take advantage of every available means of transportation to abandon the adjacent islands and seek the blessings of freedom and its sequence—each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self preservation to retain their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of northern farms and manufactures. The cheap rate at which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery will make it necessary that contiguous islands should have the same advantages in order to compete with the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco and tropical fruits. This will open to us a wider market for our products. The production of our supply of these articles will cut off more than one hundred millions of our annual imports, besides largely increasing our exports.

With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us, including interest of bonds held by foreigners, and the money-shipment of our citizens traveling in foreign lands, equal to the entire yield of precious metals in this country, it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine—is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claims to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from West to East by way of the Isthmus of Darien; is to build up our merchant marine. It is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories. It is to make slavery unsupportable in Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil. It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba, and end an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts, without overtaxing the people. It is to furnish our citizens with necessaries of every-day life at cheaper rates than ever before; and it is, in fine, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States are entitled in this country to assume among the nations.

In view of this importance of the question, I earnestly urge upon Congress early action—an expression of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress the Executive be authorized to appoint a commission to negotiate for a treaty with the authorities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island; and that an appropriation be made to defray the expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Congress upon a resolution of annexation, as in the case of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of all the advantages to flow from the acquisition of San Domingo, and the great disadvantages, I might almost say calamaties, to flow from its non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

MEXICO.

It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican Government in exempting from import duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been in operation. The expediency of looking into and giving your serious consideration to the proper means for countervailing the policy referred to, it is presumed engages your earnest attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against injury to [from] those who may have committed high crimes within their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in progress.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

The sense of Congress is desired as may be convenient, upon the proceedings of the Commission on Claims against Venezuela. They are communicated in the Messages of March 4th, 1869, March 1st, 1870, and March 31st, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that Government until Congress shall have acted upon the subject.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRES.

The massacres of French and Russian residents at Tientsin, under circumstances of great barbarity, were supposed by some to have been premeditated, and to indicate a purpose among the populace to exterminate the foreigners in the Chinese Empire. The evidence fails to establish such a supposition, but shows a complicity by the local authorities and the mob. The Government at Pekin, however, seems to have been disposed to fulfill its treaty obligations so far as it was able to do so. Unfortunately the news of the war between the German States and France reached China soon after the massacre. It would appear that the popular mind became possessed with the idea that the contest, extending to Chinese waters, would neutralize the Christian influence and power, and that the time was coming when the superstitious mass might expel all foreigners and restore the Mandarin influence. Anticipating trouble from this cause, I invited France and North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by the act of the commanders, and to act together for the future in the protection in China of the lives and property of Americans and Europeans.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed Courts for the suppression of the slave trade has been exchanged. It is believed the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coast of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian markets.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTION.

The ratification of the Naturalization Convention between Great Britain and the United Strtes has also been exchanged during the recess, and thus a long standing dispute between the two Governments has been settled in accordance with the principles always contended for by the United States.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Pembina, a corps of engineers discovered that what is the commonly received boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions at that place is about 2,700 [feet?] south of the true position of the zenith parallel, and that the line when run on

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what is known and supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British Government, I was requested to consent, and I did consent, that the British occupation of the fort of the Hudson Bay Company should continue for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of our boundary lines should be fixed by a joint commission of the Governments, and I submit herewith estimates of the expense of such a commission on the part of the United States, and recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

The land boundary is already fixed and marked from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Georgian Bay. It should now also be in a like manner marked from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that Government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war, by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse. I therefore recommend Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownerships and their claims, on notice to the representatives of her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all demands against Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that, whenever her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

THE CURRENCY.

At the last session of Congress I respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made and authority given to issue new bills upon paper, for as much as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Comptroller of Currency, in his report for 1869, recommended the establishment of an agency in the city of New York, under control of the National Banks, for the redemption of their issue. The substance of this recommendation seems to be not only a proper but necessary expense. It should be borne by the banks. Coupled with this recommendation I take this occasion to say that the banking system of the country appears to be well managed, and to answer reasonably the purpose for which it was established. It is no doubt true that Treasury notes, in presenting an equal amount of public debt without interest, are a most economical circulation for the Government; but it should be considered that the banking institutions of the country are agencies by which business is established and fostered. Upon the whole, the system of banking should be extended only for the purpose of meeting the demands of business, but when these demands are urgent, concession should be made, upon the ground that the prosperity of business is more important than the mere saving of interest, arising from the circulation of Treasury notes. Excluding re-deposits, the amount of gold and silver deposited at the mint and its several branches during the last fiscal year, was $30,408,788 10; the coinage for the year, was $24,630,011, and the value of gold and silver bars stamped was $8,748,852 91.

I respectfully ask the attention of Congress to a bill prepared in this Department and submitted at the last session, and to the accompanying report relative to the Mints and the coinage system of the country.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Our depressed commerce is a subject to which I called your special attention at the last session. I suggested that it will in future have to look more to the countries south of us, and to China and Japan for its moral aid. Our representatives to all these Governments have exerted their influence to encourage trade between the United States and the countries to which they are accredited, but the fact exists that the carrying trade is gone almost entirely into foreign bottoms; and while this state of affairs exists we cannot control our due share of the commerce of the world. That between the Pacific States and China and Japan is about all the carrying trade now conducted in American vessels.

I would recommend a liberal policy towards that line of American steamers; one that will insure success and even increased usefulness. The cost of building iron vessels—the only ones that can compete with foreign ships in the carrying trade—is so much greater in the United States than in foreign countries, that without some assistance from the Government they cannot be successfully built here. There will be several propositions laid before Congress in the course of the present session looking to a remedy for this evil, even if it should be at some cost to the national treasury. I hope such encouragement will be given as will secure American shipping on the high seas, and American ship building at home.

Without undertaking to specify the means by which it is to be accomplished, I cannot overstate the importance of such legislation as will secure the revival of American commerce.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The report of the Light House Board sets forth in detail the difficulties which have arisen in that branch of the public service from the operation of the 5th section of the act of July 12th, 1870, making the appropriations for legislative and executive expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1871. Legislation is asked for by the Board, and it seemed to me to be necessary. The report of the Superintendent of Coast Survey given is brief but satisfactory.

THE ARCHIVES OF STATE.

The condition of the archieves at the Department of State calls for early action of Congress. The building now rented by that Department is a frail structure, at an inconvenient distance from the Executive mansion and from the other Departments. It is ill adapted to the purpose for which it is used, has not capacity to accommodate the archieves and is not fire-proof. Its remote situation, its slender construction, and the absence of a supply of water in the neighborhood, leaves but little hope of safety for either the building or its contents in case of the accident of a fire. Its destruction would involve the loss of the rolls containing the original acts and resolutions of Congress; of the history and records of the Revolution and the Confederation; of the whole series of diplomatic and consular archieves since the adoption of the Constitution; of the many other valuable records and papers left with that Department when it was the principal depository of the Government archieves. I recommend an appropriation for the construction of a building.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

I recommend to your consideration the propriety of transferring to the Department of the Interior to which they seem more appropriately to belong, all the powers and duties relative to the Territories with which the Department of State is now charged by law or usage, and from the Interior Department to the War Department, and Pension Bureau, so far as it regulates the payment of soldiers' pensions. I would further recommend that the payment of naval pensions be transferred to one of the Bureaus of the Navy Department.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year are $18,344,345 01 less that for the current one, but exceed the appropriations for the present year, for the same items, $8,972,127 56. In this estimate, however, is included $22,338,278 27, for public works heretofore begun under Congressional provision, and of which only so much is asked as Congress may choose to give. The appropriation for the same work for the present fiscal year was $11,985,518 08

The average value of gold as compared with national currency for the year 1869 was about 134, and for eleven months of 1870, the same relative value was about 115. The approach of a specie basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time had come when by prudent legislation Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency at par with gold at no distant day.

REVENUE REFORM.

The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than eight millions of dollars per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why, in a few short years, the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizens almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquor of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses in addition to a reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable.

Revenue reform, if it means this, has my early support. If it implies a collection of all the revenue for the support of Government for the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt, pensions, etc., by direct taxation on the people, then I am against revenue reform, and confidently believe the people are with me. If it means failure to provide the necessary means to defray all the expenses of the Government, and thereby repudiate the public debt, then I am still more opposed to such kind of revenue reform. Revenue reform has not been defined by any of its advocates to my knowledge; but it seems to be accepted as something which is to supply every man's wants without any cost or effort on his part. A true revenue reform cannot be made in a day, but must be the work of national legislation and of time.

As soon as the revenue can be dispensed with, all duty shall be removed from coffee, tea and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The necessities of the country compel us to collect revenue from our imports. An army of assessors and collectors is not a pleasant right to the citizens, but either that or a tariff for revenue is necessary. Such a tariff acts as an encouragement to home products, affords employment to labor at living wages in contrast to the pauper labor of the Old World, and also in the development of home resources.

THE ARMY.

Under the act of Congress of the 15th day of July, 1870, the army has gradually been reduced so that on the 1st of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men altogether will not exceed the number contemplated by that law. The Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually for rent of private buildings to accommodate the various bureaus of the Department. I recommend an appropriation for a new War Department building, suited to the present growing wants of the nation. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fiscal year. For details you are referred to his accompanying report.

THE NAVY.

The expenses of the navy for the whole of the last year, from December 1st, 1869, and the dates of the last report, are less than $19,000,000, or about $1,000,000 less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of the fiscal year, since July 1st, show for the five months a decrease of over $2,400,000 from those of the corresponding months of last year. The estimates for the current year were $28,205,678 05; those for next year are $30,682,317, with $955,100 additional for necessary permanent improvements. These estimates are made closely for the maintenance of the naval establishment as it now is without much in the nature of permanent improvements.

The appropriation made for the last current year were evidently intended by Congress, and are sufficient to only keep the navy on its present footing, by the repairing and refitting of our old ships. This policy must of course gradually but surely destroy the navy, and it is in itself far from economical, as each year that it is pursued the necessity for more repairs in ships and navy yards becomes more imperative and more costly, and our current expenses are annually increased for the mere repair of ships, many of which must soon become unsafe and useless. I hope, during the present session of Congress to be able to submit to it a plan by which naval vessels can be built and repairs made with great saving upon the present cost. It can hardly be wise statesmanship in a Government which represents a country with over five thousand miles of coast-line in both oceans, exclusive of Alaska, and containing forty millions of progressive people, with relations of every nature with almost every foreign country, to be contented with such inadequate means of enforcing any foreign policy either of protection or redress. Separated by the ocean from the nations of the Eastern Continent, our navy is our only means of direct protection to our citizens abroad, or for the enforcement of any foreign policy.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster-General shows a most satisfactory working of the Department. With the adoption of the recommendations therein, particularly those relating to a reform in the franking privilege, and the adoption of correspondence cards, a self-sustaining postal system may speedily be looked for, and at no distant day a further reduction of postage be attained. I recommend the authorization by Congress to the Postmaster-General and Attorney-General, to issue all commissions to officials appointed through their respective Departments. At present these commissions, where appointments are Presidential, are issued by the State Department. The law, in all the Departments of Government, except those of the Postoffice and of Justice, should authorize each to issue its own commissions.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Always favoring practical reforms, I respectfully call your attention to one of an evil in use of long standing, which I would like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employes, who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make their appointments complete. I would have it govern not the tenure, but the manner of making the appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments, nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents. The present system does not secure the best and often not even fit men for public places. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Reform in the management of the Indian Affairs has received special attention of the Administration from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried with a few agencies given to the denomination of Friends. It has been found to work most advantageously. All agencies and superintendencies not so disposed of were given to officers of the army. The act of Congress regulating the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions. Indian agencies being civil offices I determined to give all the agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same terms as missionary work. The societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to instruct and aid them as missionaries, to christianize and civilize the Indian, and to train him in the arts of peace. The Government watches over the official acts of these agents, and requires of them as strict an account and responsibility as if they were appointed in any other manner. I entertain the confident hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all Indians upon reservations, where they will live in houses, have school-houses and churches, will be pursuing peaceful and self sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlements. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for full information on this subject.

PUCLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year 8,095,414 acres of public land were disposed of. Of this quantity, 3,698,917.05 acres were taken under the Homestead Law, and 2,159,515.81 acres sold for cash. The remainder was located with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other public purposes. The entries under the Homestead Law during the last year covered 961,545 acres more than the preceeding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market is ample for the present demand. The claim of the settlers under the Homestead or the Pre-emption Law, is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale at private entry. Any unappropriated surveyed public land may be acquired under the former laws if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual setler's preference or right of purchase is even broader, and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement. This right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statutes. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what was then regarded as an authorized intrusion upon the national domain.

The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue, is no longer maintained. The rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them, is now justly considered of more importance to our well being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms with in the reach of all. The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in laying the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to this country, and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object and largely promote the general welfare. They should therefore be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system.

Good faith requires the United States to give full effect to existing grants, and the time-honored and beneficent policy of sening apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States should be continued. When ample provision shall have been made for the objects, I submit as a question worthy serious consideration, whether the residue of our national domain should not be totally disposed of under the provisions of the homestead and pre-emption laws. In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College Acts and for internal improvement purposes under the act of September, 1841, and the acts supplemental thereto, there has been conveyed up to the close of the last fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent evidence of title, to States and corperations 288,362,571 acres. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,- is still due under grants for like uses. The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie and the waters of Illinois with those of Lake Michigan. It was followed with some modifications in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits to the Illinois Central Railroad.

Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railroads, complete or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced price has thus, in many instances, indemnified the the treasury for the granted lands. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigor- our impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement o the more distant portions of the country. It may, however, be understood that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterised by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in aid of any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant land in any instance unless the projected work is of acknowledged importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient, and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description, but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the right of setlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The course pursued by the Canadian authorities toward the fishermen of the United States during the past season has not been marked by a friendly feeling. By the first article of the Convention of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have forever, in common with British subjects, the right of taking fish in certain waters, not included in the limits named in the Convention, within three miles of ports on the British coast. It has been the custom for many years to give intruding fishermen from the United States a reasonable warning of the technical rights of Great Britain.

The Imperial Government is understood to have delegated the whole or a share of its jurisdiction or control of these in-shore grounds, to the Colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and this same independent, but irresponsible agent, has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way. Vessels have been seized, without notice or warning, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into the Colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned. There is reason to believe that this unfriendly treatment was designed to bear harshly on the United States, with a view to a political effect upon this Government.

The statutes of the Dominion of Canada become still broader and more untenable in their jurisdiction over vessels of the United States; they authorize officers or persons to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of Canada, into port, to search the cargo, to examine the master on oath touching the cargo and voyage, and to inflict upon him the levy of a pecuniary penalty. If answers are not given, and if such a vessel is found preparing to fish within three marine leagues of any such coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors, without a license, or after the expiration of period named in the last license grand, they provide that the vessel, with her tackle, etc., shall be forfeited. It is not known that any condemnat ons have been made under these statutes. Should the authorities of Canada attempt to enforce them, it will become my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the United States.

It has been claimed by her Majesty's officers, that the fishing vessels of the United States have no right to enter the open ports of the British Possessions in North America, except for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages, of purchasing food and obtaining later news; that they have no right to enter at the British Custom-house, or to trade except in the purchase of wood and water; and that they must depart within twenty-four hours fter notice to leave. It is not known that any seizure of fishing vessels carrying the flag of the United States has been made under this claim. So far as the claim is founded on the alleged construction to the Convention of 1818, it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States. It is hoped that it will not be insisted on by her Majesty's Government.

During the Conferences which preceded the negotiation of the Convention of 1818, the British Commissioners proposed to expressly exclude the fishermen of the United States from the privilege of carrying on trade with any of his Britanic Majesty's subjects residing within the limits assigned for their use, and also that it should not be lawful for the vessels of the United States engaged in such fishery to have on board any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except such as may be necessary for the prosecution of their voyages to and from said fishing grounds, and any vessel of the United States which shall contravene this regulation may be seized, condemned and confiscated, with her cargo. This proposition, which is identical with the construction put on the language of the Convention, was emphatically rejected by the American Commissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British Plenipotentiaries, and Article I, as it stands in the Convention, was adopted. If, however, it be said that the claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the Convention, this Government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and a contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty, for the faithful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible.

Anticipating that an attempt may possibly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repeat their unneighborly act toward our fishermen, I recommend you to confer upon the Executive the power to suspend, by proclamation, the operation of laws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise, in bond, across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure be necessary, to suspend the operation of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of the right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence. This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of their ports on these waters is open to British competition, and the major part of it is done in British bottoms If American seamen be excluded from the natural avenue to the ocean, the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, their vessels on transatlantic voyages having an access to our lake ports, which would be denied to American vessels on similar voyages. To state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of John Quincy Adams, Clay unquestionably demonstrated the natural rights of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of this river, claiming that the action of the Congress of Vienna upon the Rhine and other rivers of all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and into the sea, even though passing through the territory of another power.

This right does not exclude the coequal right of the sovereign of passing the territory through which the river debouches into the sea to make such regulations, relative to the policy of the navigation, as may be reasonably necessary, but those regulations should be framed in a liberal spirit of equity, and should impose no needless burdens upon the commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange those regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the navigation of the St Lawrence which may be suggested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Clay was just when the population of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now derives greater notice and equity from the increased population, wealth, production and tonnage of the States on the Canadian frontier.

Since Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our right, the principle for which he contended has been frequently and by various nations recognized by law, and by treaty has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first navigable into the sea. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navigation of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation, by treaty, threw open the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay to the merchant vessels of all nations.

In 1856 the Crimean war was closed by a treaty which was for the free navigation of the Danube. In 1858, Bolivia, by treaty, declared it regarded the rivers Amazon and La Plata, in accordance with a fixed principle of national law, as highways, or channels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859 the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to all the frontier of Brazil, to the merchant ships of all nations. The greatest living British authority on this subject, while asserting the abstract right of the British claim, says: "It seems difficult to deny that Great Britain may ground her refusal upon strict law; but it is equally difficult to deny, first, that in so doing she exercises harshly an extreme, unreasonable law; second that her conduct with respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence is in glaring and discreditable inconsistency with her conduct with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi. On the ground that she possessed a small domain in which the Mississippi took its rise, she insisted on this right to navigate the entire volume of its waters. On the ground that she possesses both banks of the St. Lawrence, where it disembogues itself into the sea, she denies to the United States the right to navigate it though about one-half of the waters of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, and the whole of Lake Michigan, through which the river flows, are the property of the United States. The whole nation is interested in securing cheap transportation from the States of the West to the Atlantic. To the citizens of those States it secures a greater return for labor. To the inhabitants of the seaboard it offers cheaper food. To the nation, increase in the annual surplus of wealth. It is hoped that the Government of Great Britain will see the justice of abandoning the narrow and inconsistent claim to which her Canadian provinces have urged her adherence.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30th, 1870, there were filed in the Patent Office 19,411 applications for patents, 3,374 caveats, and 160 applications for the extension of patents; 13,622 patents, including reissues and designs, were issued, 170 extended, and 1,089 allowed but not issued by reason of the non-payment of the final fees. The receipts of the office during the fiscal year were $156,304 79 in excess of its expenditures.

THE CENSUS.

The work of the Census Bureau has been energetically prosecuted. The preliminary report, containing much information of special value and interest, will be ready for delivery during the present session. The remaining volumes will be completed with all the dispatch consistent with perfect accuracy in arranging and classifying the returns. We shall thus at no distant day be furnished with an authentic record of our condition and resources. It will, I doubt not, attest the growing prosperity of the country, although, during the decade which has just closed it was so severely tried by the great war waged to maintain its integrity and secure and perpetuate our free institutions.

PENSIONS.

During the last fiscal year the sum paid to pensioners, including the cost of disbursement, was $27,780,811 11, and 1,758 bounty land warrants were issued. At its close 198,686 names were on the pension rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and have led to the discovery of ficticious claims which have been heretofore allowed. The appropriation for the employment of special agents for the investigation of frauds has been judiciously used and the results of it have been of unquestionable benefit to the service.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the interests of one a Bureau has been established in the Interior Department, the Bureau of Education, and in the interest of the other, a separate Department, that of Agriculture. I believe great good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus if properly fostered. I cannot commend to your careful consideration too highly the reports of the Commissioners of Education and of Agriculture, nor urge too strongly such liberal legislation as to secure their efficiency.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thoroug enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of tax provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of the debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff, so as to afford the greatest good to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in treatment of the Indians and in the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a sure, untrammeled ballot when every man, entitled to cast a vote, may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nationality or color.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 5th, 1870.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Board met December 5th—Full Board present.

Bids for grading road through lands of J. D. Stephens and others, opened as follows: David Bayliss bid 15 cents and Seth Howard 13¾ cts. per cubic yard. Howard's bid was accepted—grading to be completed in 60 days.

Canyon Road—County Surveyor ordered to make survey of Canyon Road.

Lost Warrant—No. 1,085 on General Fund, for $24 00, in favor of Geo. Hebron. Ordered that duplicate issue.

Quarterly Report of Auditor and Treasurer received, ordered spread upon the minutes and published in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

Bridge across Willow Slough—Report of Supervisor Ruggles accepted and adopted—Bridge accepted.

Putah Creek Bridge—Report of Supervisor Swingle received and accepted, showing that contractor failed to fulfill his part of contract. Board refused to pay.

Obstructions in streets of Cacheville—Monday, Jan. 2d at 2 P. M. set for hearing. Odered that citation issue to Jas. A. Hutton to show cause, etc.

Shellhammer Road—Viewers' report received and filed—expenses of Survey ordered paid.

County Hospital—C. W. Proctor appointed Hospital Warden. Mrs. Collins appointed cook and nurse. Final report of Dr. B. H. Peirson received, accepted and ordered on file.

Board adjourned until Monday, Jan. 2d, 1871.

SACRAMENTO DEMOCRATIC.—At an election for School Trustees the other day, in Sacramento, the Democrats succeeded in electing three of the four Trustees. Pretty good for a city that has heretofore rolled up several hundred Radical majority.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Of the Auditor and Treasurer of Yolo County, for the Quarter ending Nov. 30, 1870.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, November 30th, 1870.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Yolo County:

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeable to law, we herewith present to your Honorable Body a Report of the Transactions in the County Revenue during the Third Quarter of the Fiscal Year, commencing March 5th, 1870, being for the months of September, October and November.

Respectfully Yours,

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer.
E. BYNUM, Auditor.

GENERAL FUND.

Aug. 31, To Bal. on hand at last report $1,103 16

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To Delin prop tax, '64		$ 7 40	
" " "	'65	15 13	
" " "	'66	9 42	
" " "	'67	3 90	
" " "	'68	11 28	
" " "	'69	101 58	
" Property tax, '70		4,701 02	
" State poll " '70		150 30	
" Merchdise licenses		344 25	
" Livery "		83 75	
" Wagon Peddlers "		45 00	
" Foot "		18 00	
" Billiard "		40 50	
" Banking "		60 75	
" Theater "		2 25	
" Serenaders "		4 50	
" Circus "		4 50	
" Bridge & Ferry "		68 50	
" Allowance tm St.		83 44	
		$6,818 82	$6,818 82

Disbursements.

Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts	$3,550 56	
" Balance in Fund	3,268 26	
	$6,818 82	$6,818 82

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warrants outstdg	$41,576 10	
Nov. 30, " registrd	17,702 76	
" By " red'md		$35,50 56
" Am't outstanding		55,728 30
	$59,278 86	$59,278 86

HOSPITAL FUND.

Aug. 31, By amount overpaid		$1,976 00

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To Delin prop. tax '64	$1 08	
" " " '65	3 56	
" " " '66	3 14	
" " " '67	1 20	
" " " '68	3 76	
" " " '69	40 64	
" Property tax, 1870	1,892 28	
" Amount overpaid	30 34	
	$1,976 00	$1,976 00

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To Warnts outstndg	$9,707 12	
Nov. 30, " registerd	2,179 94	
" Am't outstanding		11,887 06
	$11,887 06	$11,887 06

ROAD FUND.

Aug. 31, By amount overpaid		$505 31

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To Delin prop. tax '64	$1 80	
" " " '65	5 34	
" " " '66	3 10	
" " " '67	1 20	
" " " '68	5 63	
" " " '69	80 94	
" Property tax, 1870	2,828 84	
" Road Poll " 1866	2 00	
" Road Poll " 1870	275 40	

Disbursements.

Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts	2,398 92	
" Balance in Fund	280 42	
	$3,184 65	$3,184 65

FLOATING DEBT.

Aug. 31, To War'nts outstndg	$34,817 20	
Nov. 30, " registerd	7,023 51	
" By " redeemd		2,398 92
" Am't outstanding		39,441 79
	$41,840 71	$41,840 71

SCHOOL FUND.

Aug. 31, By Balance in Fund		$125 44

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To Delin prop tax '64	$ 80	
" " " '65	4 45	
" " " '66	4 70	
" " " '67	1 50	
" " " '68	6 57	
" " " '69	80 96	
" Property tax 1870	2,858 55	
" State Poll " 1870	75 00	
" Dog " 1869	5 00	
" " " 1870	210 77	

Disbursements.

Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts		$58 00
" Balance in Fund		3,395 74
	$3,453 74	$3,453 74

CONTINGENT FUND.

Aug. 31, To balance in Fund	$1,489 50	

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To Liquor licences	391 50	

Disbursements.

Nov. 30, By Redeemd warnts	460 95	
" Balance in Fund	1,400 05	
	$1,861 00	$1,861 00

YOLO SWAMP LAND FUND.

Aug. 31, To Balance in Fund	$6,784 83	

Receipts.

Nov. 30, To Principal and Int.	179 34	
" By Balance in Fund		6,964 17
	$6,964 17	$6,964 17

BALANCES IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1870.

DISTRICTS.	Amounts Overpd.	State.	County
Woodland	87	$5 09	$268 31
Buchanan	20 00	127 88	
Cottonwood			1 88
Prairie		150 77	129 50
Cache Creek			04
Grafton		66 70	198 71
Franklin			14 38
Putah		73	31 18
Buckeye			3 24
Cacheville	18 85		04
Grand Island		45 52	56 39
Merritt		6 66	55 92
Filmore	8 08		10 88
Plainfield	33 57	77 33	
Willow Slough	2 50	71 81	
Monument		50 41	12 90
Pine Grove		30 25	32 16
Cañon	3 49	67 32	
Union	11 03		
Woodland Prairie	41	12 83	
Suisun		16 13	33 85
Sacramento River		30 09	47 76
Monitor		1 99	20
Eureka	82 43		94 02
Gordon		8 13	12 90
Capay			
Fairfield		15 72	75 52
Enterprise	15 13		
Liberty		33 25	07
Pleasant Prairie	14	15	
Vernon	46 28		70 04
Fairview	1 19	45 93	
Spring Lake			
Yolo	13 08	92	
Mound		4 90	16 55
North Grafton		60 09	8 20
Montgomery	28 61	46 82	
Lisbon		20 79	08
Clover		50 46	
Totals	$307 25	$1056 81	$1149 64
Amount in State		$1056 81	
Amount in County		1109 64	$2165 45
Less amount overpaid			307 25
To amount in all the Districts			$1858 20

RECAPITULATION.

General Fund	$3268 26	
Hospital Fund		$30 34
Road Fund	280 42	
School Fund	3395 74	
Contingent Fund	1400 05	
Swamp Land Fund	6964 17	
School Districts	1858 20	
Total amount in Co. Treasury November 30th, 1870		17,186 50
	$17,186 84	$17,186 84

FLOATING DEBT.

General Fund	$55,728 30
Hospital Fund	11,887 06
Road Fund	39,441 79
Total am't of Warrants outstanding Nov. 30th, 1870	$107,057 15
	$107,057 15 $107,057 15

A. C. KEAN, County Treasurer.
de10 E. BYNUM, County Auditor.

Notice—Co. Warrants Payable.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there are in Funds in the County Treasury of Yolo County, to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

On the General Fund, prior to Jan. 1st, 1870;
On the Road Fund, prior to July 9th, 1869;
On the Hospital Fund, prior to April 1st, 1870.

A. C. KEAN,
de10-1w County Treasurer of Yolo County.

New Advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT

And Great Attraction

—AT—

WASHINGTON HALL,

WOODLAND,

Saturday Eve'g, Dec. 10, 1870,

—BY—

The World-Famed TYROLEAN ALPINESINGERS

In their National Costume.

These Gentlemen form the best Troupe of Vocal Musicians that has ever visited California, and they are said to be unsurpassed.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Stiengers' Gras.....Quartet mit Jodler
2—Der Alpen Koenig.....Marsh Lied
3—Was in der Welt Forkomt.....Comic Duet
4—Was der Jäger Braucht...Quartet mit Jodler

PART II.

5—Der Kleeplatz.....Quartet
6—Der Vexir Jodler.....Comic Song
7—Das Heimweh.....Tenor Solo
8—Wer Hat das Bier Umg' Shuett.....Quartet

PART III.

9—In der Fruh auf der Alm.....Jodler Quartet
10—Die Zwei Narrischen Brueder...Comic Duet
11—Auf der Alm Giebts Klen Sund.....Quartet
12—Gute Nacht.....Quartet with Solo

CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT.

Tickets,.....Fifty Cents.

de10-1w

A PUBLIC PERFORMANCE!

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

WEBSTERIAN SOCIETY

—AT—

Washington Hall, Woodland,

—ON—

Saturday Evening, December 17th, 1870.

The following is the Programme of Exercises for the occasion:

Opening Song.....Anthem
Prayer.
Valedictory.....G. A. Rogers
Inaugural.....J. W. Martin
Declamation—Our Origin and Destiny—P. M. Savage
Essay—Man's Advancement—G. Y. McWilliams
Oration—Virtue and Education the Palladium of American Liberty.....W. T. Lucas
Music—Duett, Emma Crow and Genoa Lawson
Declamation—Patriotic Truths of America—M. B. Crawford
Tableau.....The Gambler's Wife
Reading—Part first of Websterian Casket—W

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

Town and County Matters.

THE NILE AND THE DESERT.—This was the subject of a lecture by Rev. Dr. Stone, of San Francisco, delivered in the Methodist Church at Woodland last night, "in aid of the First Congregational Society of Woodland." The Rev. gentleman handled his subject in a masterly way and with a mastery of language presented his ideas in the most effective and pleasing manner, relating, too, his own actual experience, for be it known the Dr. "has been there." Our space forbids more extended mention. The lecture was well attended, and we trust the Society will follow up this one with other lectures that will prove a source of "aid," and at the same time enlighten and benefit the public.

TYROLEAN ALPINE SINGERS.—This Troupe of four Germans, just from the Fatherland, give a Concert at Washington Hall this, Saturday evening. We had the pleasure of listening to a rehearsal the other evening, and without hesitation pronounce them the best singers that have ever visited this place. We are going to hear them to-night, and recommend all lovers of good vocal music to go also. The programme appears in another column. Admission only fifty cents.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This lengthy document crowds out almost everything else this week. We publish it entire, and our readers can judge of its merits themselves. We consider it the weakest message that ever emanated from a President of the United States, not excepting that in which Zach. Taylor murdered the King's English by talking about "all the world and the rest of mankind."

NATHAN ELLIOT now offers for sale a part of the celebrated Frabelus Vineyard, consisting of a good variety of foreign and native vines, in bearing. It is enclosed with a good substantial five-foot picket fence. Will sell from two to fifteen acres, terms easy. He has not heretofore offered this property for sale. There is no better chance than this to get a good piece of paying property, but a few rods from the depot. 5w *

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—A large stock of the newest and most desirable styles and qualities of Men's and Boys' Clothing has been added to that department of F. S. Freeman's store (up stairs), and a competent salesman will hereafter be constantly in charge to wait upon customers. Call and make your selections.

PERSONAL.—Mr. L. P. McCarty, formerly of the firm of Hudson & McCarty, of San Francisco, is now traveling as agent of the *Scientific Press* of San Francisco, by the way, an excellent paper. Mr. McCarty has succeeded in getting quite a number of subscribers.

PUBLIC PERFORMANCE.—The Websterian Society, of Hesperian College, announces a public performance at Washington Hall on Saturday evening, December 17th, with an attractive programme. Admission free.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—The well known photographer, L. M. Rue, having purchased the "Palace Gallery" of Mr. Osborne, over Porter's Grocery, has moved into it, and is prepared to furnish exact likenesses in the highest style of the art.

BIG PUMPKIN.—P. C. Robertson received by express the other day from T. Y. Tibbs, of Poor Man's Flat, Sonoma County, a pumpkin weighing 106½ pounds—measuring six feet eight inches one way around and five feet two inches the other.

LEFT TOWN.—J. W. Brooks, man of all work, left town this morning. His ticket was purchased by Mr. J. T. Read, the money having been subscribed by several citizens on the promise from Brooks that he would not return.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The press upon our columns this week prevents publishing the proceedings of the County Institute, together with several other matters of local importance, all of which will appear next week.

CELEBRATION OF MASS.—Rev. Father Scanlan wishes to inform the Catholics of Woodland and the surrounding district that he will celebrate mass in Woodland on to-morrow, Sunday, at 10½ o'clock.

DELINQUENT TAXES.—Delinquents are notified that if taxes for the fiscal year are not paid within twenty days from this date, the District Attorney will institute proceedings to collect the same.

CROSS WALKS.—We notice several good cross walks on Main street, which render it possible now to cross that thoroughfare without sinking ankle deep in mud.

COUNTY WARRANTS.—Holders of certain registered Warrants are notified by the Treasurer that the same will be paid on presentation at his office.

FINANCIAL REPORT.—The Report of the Treasurer and Auditor for the quarter ending Nov. 30th will be found in another column.

SOCIAL DANCE.—A social dancing party will be given by Mr. D. A. Stump at Oak Grove, on the 16th instant.

LAUNDRY.—Peter Miller has started a laundry in the old Woodland House.

Religious Services.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. R. W. Williamson, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9.30 A. M. Prayer-meeting on Sunday evening, at 6.00 and Class-meeting on Monday evening at 7.00 o'clock, at the Church.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Elder J. N. Pendegast. Services at the Chapel every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Preaching every Sunday, at Templar Hall, by Rev. S. R. Rosboro, at 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. All are invited. Sabbath School immediately after the morning services.

CATHOLIC SERVICES will be held on the 4th Sunday of every month, at the Court House, until further notice. Rev. Father Kelly, pastor.

Grand New Years

MASQUERADE BALL!

TO BE GIVEN BY

PROFESSOR J. M. WOOD,

—ON—

Friday Night, December 30th,

—AT—

WASHINGTON HALL,

WOODLAND.

☞ SUPPER will be prepared by BRECKENRIDGE & BUCKLEY, in rooms under the Hall.

☞ MASKS and COSTUMES can be had at S. KAUFMAN'S (Lippman's old stand), and Mr. K. has also made arrangements with a Lady Costumer, who will provide for the fair sex any style of dress they may order.

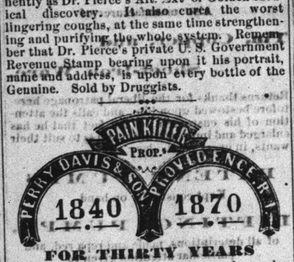
Tickets, (including Supper,) $4.

MUSIC by Wood & Simpson's Band (consisting of five instruments). de8-3w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAVE YOU A COUGH, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? Know that relief is at hand. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

IF you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical discovery. It also cures the worst lingering coughs, at the same time strengthening and purifying the whole system. Remember that Dr. Pierce's private U. S. Government Revenue Stamp bearing upon it his portrait, name and address, is upon every bottle of the Genuine. Sold by Druggists.



FOR THIRTY YEARS

Has that well-known, standard, and popular remedy,

PAIN KILLER,

manufactured by Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I., been before the public, and in that time has become known in all parts of the world, and been used by people of all nations.

It remains, to-day, that same good and sufficient remedy. Its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equaled, and it has earned its world-wide popularity by its intrinsic merit. No curative agent has had so wide-spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. The various ills for which the Pain Killer is an unfailing cure, are too well known to require recapitulation in this advertisement. As an internal and external medicine, the Pain Killer stands unrivalled. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

DR. S. HALL.—This successful physician, since his return from, and consultation with the eminent doctors of Europe, is daily effecting cures that have defied the skill of the most eminent physicians. Special attention is given to the Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Primary, Secondary and Chronic.

DR. HALL has just published one of the most instructive and useful pamphlets on Marriage and its disqualifications, premature decline of manhood, nervous debility, loss of energy and vital power, indigestion, pain in the head and stomach, weakness, depression, and all those diseases which result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity or ignorance in nature's laws, with treatment and cure. This pamphlet has been the means of saving thousands. Sent free to any address on receipt of six cents in postage stamps, by addressing the author, Dr. S. Hastings Hall, 402 Montgomery street, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's office San Francisco. no5-3m

TO THE LADIES OF WOODLAND AND VICINITY:

Mrs. Clinton & Co.

Are offering a large and well-selected Stock of

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS!

HATS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, LACES
AND VELVETS,

Together with a large variety of

Ladies' Toilet Articles,

Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, etc., etc.

We solicit your patronage and feel confident we can please. Rooms in

ODD FELLOWS' BLOCK,

no19-tf Next to Drug Store.

C. S. FROST,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

ALL KINDS OF

REAL ESTATE

Bought and sold on Commission!

Town Property, Homesteads and Farms for Sale.

☞ **HOUSES TO RENT.** ☜

Revenue Stamps for Sale. Greenbacks bought and Sold! Loans Negotiated on Reasonable Terms!

Agent for Union Insurance Co.

Office—First Door East of Bank,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND. [3m

oc16]

Stage Line

To Cacheville, Cache Creek and BUCKEYE,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND EXPRESS.

The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Cacheville, Stage leaves Woodland daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of the Cars; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past 8 A. M.

Returns from all points same day.

oc2-tf A. S. HOUSE, Proprietor.

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. oc16-3m

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT

And Sample Rooms.

If you want a GOOD MEAL, call at the ANTELOPE RESTAURANT, two doors west of the Postoffice, Woodland. There you will find

Everything the Market Affords,

And served in the best style by obliging and gentlemanly waiters. Meals can be had AT ALL HOURS, or

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK,

On reasonable terms. In connection with the Restaurant are

Bob's Sample Rooms,

Where the Best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS will be served to the public by BOB and his obliging Clerk.

☞ *GIVE US A CALL.* ☜

oc1-3m BRECKENRIDGE & BUCKLEY, Proprietors.

CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Company,

Of New York.

MUTUAL.

Dividends Annual.

R. R. DARBY, D. M. BURNS, Woodland,

AND

W. HAZLETON, Cacheville,

se25-3m AGENTS.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by placement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small portion of spirits. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopeias, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forbodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT of BUCHU, in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change o life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD., Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Wholesale Agents in Sacramento,

oc29-2m H. C. KIRK & CO., 114 J street.

NEW DRUG STORE IN WOODLAND!

APOTHECARY'S HALL,

Corner Main and First streets, under Odd Fellows' Hall, opp. Capital Hotel.

BEN. HASTINGS,

PRACTICAL APOTHECARY,

(formerly with Ruggles & Machefert,)

Has Opened a New Drug Store

On the corner above designated, which has been fitted up with great care and taste, with all modern improvements, and is supplied with an

ENTIRELY NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Choice Perfumery,

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

CHEMICALS,

Standard "Patent Medicines,"

STATIONERY, ETC., ETC.,

Selected with great care from the LARGEST and BEST HOUSES on this coast.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

This department will receive the special attention of the Proprietor, who has had TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE as a PRACTICAL APOTHECARY. Hence Physicians and others may rely upon having their prescriptions and orders properly and accurately compounded. Business attended to AT ALL HOURS, day or night.

☞ The public are invited to favor me with a share of their patronage, and in return I promise prompt attention, first-class goods, and entire satisfaction as to prices.

Please Give me a Call.

BEN. HASTINGS.

Woodland, Sept. 22, 1870. se24-3m

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Hear the Voice of the People!

JUDGE S. HEYDENFELDT says: "My attention was called to it about eighteen months ago, when I had been suffering with rheumatism for more than a year, and had failed to find relief from other remedies. The YERBA SANTA relieved me entirely in two days. Some ten or twelve cases of Rheumatism, two cases of Gout and two cases of Neuralgia have been relieved within my immediate knowledge." R. H. SINTON says: "I fully concur with Judge Heydenfeldt in regard to the curative powers of YERBA SANTA. I have myself used it, and take pleasure in recommending it as he does to those afflicted with Rheumatism in any of its forms." T. J. JENKINS, M. D., (Physician to Butte County Hospital,) says: "I have used YERBA SANTA for some years in my private practice as physician. I have found it invaluable in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and of much benefit as an alterative Blood Purifyer and tonic." FRANK MATHEWS, of Oroville, says: "Some years since, I was a martyr to Rheumatism, and feet, unable at times suffering with crutches, at great pain. I was induced to try YERBA SANTA. from its great benefit use. I am at the present time strong and healthy. I recommend all who are afflicted as I was to try it." CHAS. WALDTER, of Cherokee, Butte county, states: "For many years I was a sufferer from Rheumatism in its most painful type I sought relief in vain until I was induced to try the YERBA SANTA, when I found perfect restoration to health. I have recommended it to many friends, and in all cases a perfect, a speedy cure was the result of its use." J. R. ROBERTS, of Sonoma County, states: "I had for three years been afflicted with the Rheumatism, to such an extent that in all that time I was unable to do any work. I was at last induced to try YERBA SANTA; after using two bottles I was completely cured, and am now as well as I ever was in my life." H. L. DARRACH, County Clerk of Butte county, says: "I have seen much of the beneficial effects of YERBA SANTA in Scrofula, also in Salt Rheum, Rheumatism and Neuralgic affections. I believe I know of no instance where it has failed to cure." YERBA SANTA completely restores the system when impaired by Mercury, expels the action of the kidneys, and radically cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all eruptive and cutaneous diseases. It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb indigenous to California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a Blood Purifier and Renovator. YERBA SANTA is for sale by all dealers in family medicines.

Redington, Hostetter & Co.,

AGENTS,

Nos. 329 and 331 Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. n29-6m

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Company.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gross Assets, Jan. 1st, 1870,

$10,510,824.

No. of Policies Issued in 1869, 13,072.

AMOUNT INSURED IN 1869, $50,492,941.

Insures at as LOW RATES as are consistent with safety to the Company and the assured.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was organized in 1859, with assets amounting to $120,772, and issued in that year 277 policies. In 1869, the number of policies issued was 13,073; amount insured, $50,502,941; total assets Jan. 1st, 1870, $10,510,824.

The Equitable has outstripped all other Companies in the amount of business transacted, and never had but one case of litigation, and in that case it was no fault of the Company, but because of different parties claiming the amount the policy called for.

J. G. JEFFRESS,

Traveling Agent.

Parties wishing information in regard to insurance in the above Company, can obtain it by addressing J. G. JEFFRESS, office of Miller & Garland, No. 430 Montgomery street, San Francisco. ap2-tf

County Warrant Lost.

The undersigned, having lost from his possession County Warrant No. 1085, on the General Fund, issued March 9th, 1870, and registered May 21st, 1870, and warrant having been stolen or about the last of September, the public is hereby cautioned against purchasing the same. GEORGE HEBRON.

November 17th, 1870. no19-4w

GO TO S. HYMAN'S!

Another New Stock of Goods.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that I have

RENOVATED MY STORE,

On Main street, and have

An Entire New Stock

of

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, etc., etc.,

Which I will sell at the

LOWEST PRICES.

PLEASE COME AND EXAMINE MY NEW STOCK.

Parties who have not received courteous treatment formerly will now have every attention paid to them.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!!

Remember— SELIG HYMAN,

At the Old Stand, Main Street, Woodland.

oc30-3m

READ & MAGEE.

A. G. READ,	T. P. MAGEE,
DEALER IN	DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,	**CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,**
OILS AND PAINTS,	**BOOTS AND SHOES,**
Pat. Medicines	**HATS, CAPS,**
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.	Latest and most **FASHIONABLE STYLES OF CLOTHING.**

Prescriptions carefully prepared, day or night.

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

oc16-3m

VON HOYTER'S COUGH SPECIFIC.

A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

COUGHS

And Throat and Lung Diseases.

A Compound of

TAR, LIVERWORT, HOREHOUND, WILD CHERRY, ETC.

Also Agents for DR. KEELER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC REMEDY. A sure cure for Rheumatism, etc.

oc15-3m H. C. KIRK & CO., 114 J street, Sacramento.

PETER S. GLASSCOCK,

DRUGGIST

and Apothecary,

FRONT STREET,

KNIGHT'S LANDING.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Perfumery, Window Glass,

Together with every article usually found in a first-class Drug Store, which will be sold at Sacramento prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

oc10-3m

A. & T. PORTER,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS,

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, ETC., ETC.,

In the new brick building, opposite the College, Main street, Woodland.

HAVING REMOVED

From the old store into our New and spacious brick block, we are now better than ever prepared to supply families and the public with everything in the way of provisions. We have a large and carefully selected stock of

GROCERIES,

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be surpassed in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES

Will be found with us at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of our trade.

FRUITS

Will receive special attention and the choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

Poultry and Eggs

Will be a leading feature of our establishment, and customers will be supplied with any number or quantity they may desire.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords. But we cannot enumerate all our different kinds of goods in an advertisement.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods on hand and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

A. & T. PORTER,

de4-3m Opposite College, Main st., Woodland.

A. C. RUGGLES, L. MACHEFERT.

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

PIONEER

Drug and Jewelry

STORE!

Post-Office Building,

WOODLAND.

Largest assortment of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES, COMBS,
OILS, PAINTS,
WINDOW GLASS,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
YANKEE NOTIONS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
PLATED WARE,
MUSIC INSTRUMNTS,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
SHOT, POWDER, ETC.

Physicians' Prescriptions

CAREFULLY PREPARED, BY

WM. THOMPSON,

APOTHECARY.

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

—AND—

JEWELRY!

Repaired accurately, and guaranteed, by

L. MACHEFERT.

☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

de4-3m RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

New Store and New Goods!!

M. HYMAN

Has opened a NEW store opposite the College Main street, Woodland, with an entire

New Stock of Goods!

—EMBRACING—

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Clothing,
Boots, Shoes,
Crockery,

And everything else required by a family. The public are invited to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is: "Quick Sales and Small Profits!"

I Will not be Undersold!

oc2-3m M. HYMAN.

PACIFIC

Fruit and Vegetable

DEPOT.

Main street, next door west of Morins's tinshop, opposite the Bank,

WOODLAND.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruits, of every variety, received daily per Railroad from San Francisco Markets.

Fresh Fish every Friday. Highest price paid for Fresh Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

se18-3m CHARLES GOLDMAN.

NOTICE.

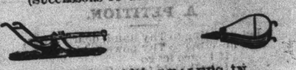
THE undersigned has this day purchased the entire interest of E. K. Swain in the Livery Business of the El Dorado Livery Stable in the town of Woodland. All accounts against the firm and all bills due the firm will be settled and collected by me. All those indebted to the firm will please call and settle immediately. R. G. BRECKENRIDGE.

Woodland, October 14th, 1870. oc15-tf

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD.

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE,

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

☞ IN EVERY STYLE! ☜

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware

In great variety!

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

no12-3m GRAY & WOOD.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

I HAVE A FEW

OF THOSE

GOOD AND THOROUGHLY SEASONED WAGONS

On Hand and For Sale yet

They go off very fast, for I sell them so cheap that

I Defy Competition!

Even from the Eastern States. I have wagons of different sizes; that is, 2½ Axle Gearing—a very fine wagon—also, 2½, 2¾, 2, 1¾ and 1¾ Axle Wagons.

Prices Range $125 to $275.

I also have finished quite a number of fine

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,

Carriages

AND SPRING WAGONS.

☞ ALL WORK IS WARRANTED. ☜

Carriage Repairing, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and dispatch.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES FOR SALE.

C. ELLIOTT,

oc8-3m Main street, Woodland.

Fall and Winter Goods!!

HENRY ARONSON,

Main Street,.....WOODLAND,

(Opposite College Grounds.)

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Wholesale and Retail,

Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his well-selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

—FOR—

FALL AND WINTER,

Also an extensive stock of

Clothing,
Groceries,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps,
Hardware,

And everything usually found in a well-regulated store. ☞ Thankful for past liberal patronage, a continuance is desired. se25-3m

JAMES SIBLEY,

Proprietor of the

YOLO STEAM PLANING MILL

—AND—

Sash and Door Factory,

FIRST STREET, SOUTH OF MAIN,

WOODLAND,

Desires to state to the people of Woodland and Yolo county, that he is prepared to furnish

SASH, DOORS and MOULDING

Of every Style and Pattern.

Sawing,
Turning,
Rustic Siding,
Planing,
Saw-Filing, etc.,

☞ DONE TO ORDER! ☜

I am also prepared to take contracts for building houses. Feeling confident of my abilities, I will warrant satisfaction in all cases. oc2-3m

IF you want anything in the **Jewelry** line, call on RUGGLES & MACHEFERT.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

A PETITION.

Let me cling to Thy hand, dear Father;
Let me cling to Thy powerful hand!
If I once let go
I shall yield to the foe;
If I hold it fast I shall stand!
Let me cling to Thy powerful hand.

Let me sit at Thy feet, dear Saviour;
Let me humbly sit at thy feet!
I have nothing to fear
If thy presence is near!
Thy presence to me so sweet!
Let me humbly sit at Thy feet.

Let me learn of Thee, Holy Spirit!
Let me constantly learn of Thee!
If I only believe,
I shall surely receive
The comfort thou bringest to me;
Let me constantly learn of Thee.

Let me cling to Thy hand, dear Father!
Oh, Christ, let me sit at Thy feet!
Holy Spirit impart
Thy grace to my heart!
Then my life shall be calm and sweet,
Then for Heaven my soul shall be meet.

THANK GOD FOR SUNDAY.

Now God be thanked! That He has given—
Best boon to saint and sinner—
A day of rest—one day in seven,
Where toil is not the winner;
Rest for the tired and jaded brain,
The wearied hand on Sunday,
That they might gather strength again
For toil renewed on Monday.

The merchant in his counting-room,
The clerk o'er desk and ledger,
The artisan, at forge or loom,
The ditcher and the hedger—
The laborer, who toils and slaves,
From early dawn of Monday
Until the week sinks in its grave,
All cry, "Thank God for Sunday."

The day that lifts the weighty chain
Which all the week hath bound us;
That respite gives to heart and brain,
From thousand cares around us;
That in the toilsome march of life
Thus bids us take for one day,
Rest from the battle and the strife;
Oh! God be thanked for Sunday!

If this by all one day of rest
Be hailed as respite solely,
How to the Christian doubly blest
Must be the Sabbath holy;
As, in faith's light he lifts his eyes
To that bright world, where, one day,
He longs to spend beyond the skies,
One blest, eternal Sunday!

Miscellaneous Items.

SIXTEEN daily newspapers are published in Philadelphia.

GEORGIA holds her election on the 21st, 22d and 23d of December.

IT is estimated that 1,000 bushels of oysters are taken daily from the water at Norwalk Connecticut.

MAIL Agent Barstow has armed the mail cars on the Pacific Railroad with revolvers and Henry rifles.

DAKOTAH TERRITORY has just gone Democratic, electing M. K. Armstrong to Congress by 1,198 majority.

THE Alvarado Beet Sugar Company have purchased 100 oxen to fatten upon the remains of beets used in the factory.

MRS. THOMAS M. AVERY, of Chicago, threw herself into the falls of Niagara, November 26th, and her body has not since been seen.

THE Postmaster-General will recommend a semi-monthly mail for China and Japan, instead of the present monthly service.

GEORGE SQUIRES, of Dutch Flat, Placer county, recently gathered 450 rounds of apples from an apple tree less than six inches in diameter.

A NEW YORK firm is making horse railroad cars for the city of Buenos Ayres. The same firm recently sent an omnibus to the Canary Islands.

CAMPHOR is, perhaps, the best preservative from the ravages of the moth, of any thing known, and it will frighten red ants from cupboards and pantries.

THE New York *Herald* says there are fifteen hundred divorce cases before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. This doesn't speak we'l for the morals of the old Bay State.

AN old Frenchman, known as Louis, was killed by a negro in Hunter's valley, on the 20th instant. It was the result of a drunken spree, and the old man was cut all to pieces with a knife.

THE San Francisco *Morning Call* has entered on its fifteenth year. Its pressman swears to a circulation of 19,777, which is a wonderful circulation for a California journal. It has increased more than 6,000 within a year.

NEW YORK city is distant from Philadelphia 88 miles; Baltimore 98; Boston 332; Pittsburg 355; Cincinnati 668; New Orleans 1,527; Chicago 823; San Francisco 3,228; Louisville 775; Milwaukee 908, and Washington 138.

THE Stockton *Independent* says that Mr. Montgomery, of Merced county, has a tract of land nine miles square, fenced as a pasture for his stock. Not nine square miles, but nine miles square or 81 square miles, making 51,840 acres.

A FAMILY of seven persons were found in the sagebrush, near Pioche, Nevada, the other day, in a destitute condition, and starving—four girls being nearly naked. Prompt and effective measures for their relief were taken.

DR. LI PO TAI, the Chinese doctor in San Francisco, who was smart enough to take thousands of dollars from the outside barbarians for medicaments, was blown up the other day by a gas explosion in his private rooms and fatally wounded.

THE Republicans have in the present Congress a majority of *ninety-one!* In the next one they will only have *twenty-seven!* One more election and they will have gone "where the woodbine twineth!" Keep of good cheer, Democrats—the day of your triumph draweth nigh!

ON September 28th, 1681 the French troops of Louis XIV took Strasbourg from the Germans by assault. On September 28th, 1870—exactly one hundred and eighty-nine years after—the German troops of King William received Strasbourg from the French by capitulation. A strange coincidence.

THE President of the San Francisco Mercantile Library reports that the lottery was a success. All the tickets were sold, and a million of dollars of coin received. Paid out $500,000 in prizes—and $191,629 50 in expenses, leaving a total profit, including the second and third entertainments, of $310,122 26.

IT is stated that the eggs of a common hen, as well as those of many other birds, present external characteristics, by means of which it is possible to determine before-hand the sex to be hatched from them. Thus the male egg has at its pointed end, small folds and wrinkles, while the female egg is entirely smooth and well rounded off at both ends.

THE following statement of the operations of the United States Branch Mint, for the past month, we clip from the *Morning Call*: The Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint reports that during the month, 679 gold deposits, amounting to 112,609,-57 ounces and 78 silver deposits amounting to 40,815,41 ounces were made. The coinage during that period amounted to $1,925,000 gold, and $40,000 silver, making a total of $1,965,000.

THE ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

Warranted the Best!

The Elliptic Sewing Machines are manufactured and warranted by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. The late and important improvements enable us to guarantee to every purchaser that the Elliptic Machine will do more work, better work, and a greater variety of work than any other Sewing Machine now in use. The economy of the Elliptic Machine in a family is almost incredible; with one, a good operator can do the work of twelve hands. By it, the making of garments is reduced from a question of hours to one or minutes, as the following table will show:

(It is not to be understood that the following table is the time to make garments, but to do the stitching only.)

	By Mach.	By hand.
	Hrs. Min.	*Hrs. Min.*
Gentleman's Fine Shirt	1 16	15 26
Fine Coat	2 38	16 35
Silk Vest	1 11	7 19
Cloth Trowsers	0 51	5 10
Silk Dress	1 43	8 27
Merino Dress	1 4	8 27
Calico Dress	0 57	6 27
Chemise	1 0	10 31
Night Dress	1 7	10 2
Muslin Skirt	0 30	7 10
Muslin Skirt, 15 Tucks	2 30	22 10
Infant's Plain Robe	0 33	8 5
Infant's Robe, 50 plaits	7 35	41 50
Plain Drawers	0 35	8 15
Quilting Silk Skirt	11 30	50 20
Stitching 12 Linen Collars	0 43	10 5
Stitching 12 Linen Cuffs	0 50	10 15
Stitching 12 Shirt Fronts	1 20	23 90
Hemming 12 Handk'chfs	0 45	8 10
Boy's Pants	0 40	2 50
Boy's Vest	0 35	2 50
Boy's Coat	1 15	7 20

A. H. SUPLEE,
Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast,
203 Kearny street, San Francisco.

☞ Very liberal arrangements made with parties of energy, good standing and capital who may wish to engage in the sale of these machines, as agents, in such territory as yet remains unoccupied. For further information and private circular, address A. H. SUPLEE, 203 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal. no19-tf

NEW WEED SEWING MACHINES!

"The Last and Best!"

The following is the fac-simile of the Medal awarded to the WEED Sewing Machines at the late Paris Exposition:

The Weed Sewing Machine Company have now at last completed their Three Standard styles of

Weed Sewing Machines.

First—Their new "Family Favorite." Second—Their new, light and noiseless Manufacturers' Sewing Machine. Thirdly—Their immense heavy "Manufacturers' Favorite." The three together combining the advantages of all others up to the present time, being the BEST made and doing the best work—has received throughout Europe, the States, and on this coast, the First and Highest Premium at each and every public Fair since 1867 (the year it was completed,) where any premium at all has been given or where its strong points have been really exhibited.

There is a difference!—All the Premiums that the WEED Sewing Machine Company claim, from the first and Highest Premium at the Great World's Fair at Paris, in 1867, up to the present time, (see small circulars), are each and every one genuine awards, or we will forfeit $500 for each and every false claim! Other Sewing Machines have had their Premiums, but how many of them in the last two years?

There is a difference! Says the *True Chronicle*: "This magnificent Sewing Machine comes forward in good time and strikes exactly the right mark." Also, the editor of the *Independent* says: "Such a Sewing Machine as the Weed—the New F. F.—we have never seen." Thus the New Weed Sewing Machine is the simplest and strongest, the last, and as we believe in modern improvement we may add the BEST Sewing Machine made as yet. It is the best Family Sewing Machine; it is the best Boot, Tailor, Saddler's Sewing Machine; it is the most successful Sewing Machine! for already its name is a household word both in Europe and America, and is rapidly taking the place of all others. Its immense central manufactory is in Hartford, Connecticut. Agents in all the principal cities in the world.

Price, from $65 to $500.

S. E. HOAR, General Agent,
ap16 No. 329 Kearney street, San Francisco.

AMERICAN BROILER

The Finest Culinary Invention of the Age!

Embodying in a plain and cheap utensil—as simple as a pot or skillet, and weighing less than three pounds—

All the Principles involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats,

With the Greatest Conveniences

And Advantages of Practical Use, and Doing its Work with

A RAPIDITY MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER BROILER!

It affords to the poor and rich alike the FIRST and ONLY relief ever offered from the tedious, troublesome, juice-evaporating and dyspepsia-producing broilers of the past; from that deadly foe to human health, the FRYING-PAN; and from MEAT-COOKING ABOMINATIONS OF ALL DEGREES.

It renders broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the Quickest and Easiest of all modes of Cooking, and meats broiled by it

More Palatable and Nutritious

THAN BY ANY OTHER MODE OF COOKING THEM, because it prevents the loss of nutriment by evaporation or otherwise. It sets on top of the stove or range, over one of the openings; requires no preparation of fire; no coke or charcoal; no pounding of steak; renders tough meat tender by its action; does away with all smoke and smell of grease; broils equally well over coal or wood; answers for all sized stove or range openings, and is equally good for

Beefsteak, Chicken, Ham, Chops, Fish & Oysters.

It broils steak over an average fire in SEVEN TO EIGHT minutes, and over a very hot fire within FIVE MINUTES.

Other meats in proportion; and RETAINS all the juices and flavor, which no other broiler does.

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE!

All sold under Standing and Unconditional Guarantees, and have given an unanimity of satisfaction unprecedented in the culinary inventions.

We guarantee them, wherever sold, to fulfill the above specifications, and authorize all dealers to do so with their customers. An universal test is invited on these terms; and to any not satisfied after a fair trial, the money will be refunded with charges both ways.

Each Broiler will have the authorized label attached, with the trade mark, "American Broiler," stamped thereon.

This Broiler is also an unequalled BREAD-TOASTER and CORN-POPPER, and a good COFFEE ROASTER.

Retail Price Only Two Dollars.

Fine MESH GRATE for Corn Popping and Roasting Coffee, if desired, 20 cents extra.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

For sale in San Francisco, by the House below named, in half-dozen and dozen packages, at the minimum rates, who will be responsible to the full extent or the above guarantees for all Broilers sold by them.

GRAY & WOOD,
no5-1s1m Gents at Woodland.

CHANGE OF TIME!

Winter Arrangement,
To take Effect October 1st, 1870.

SHORT ROUTE!

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD & STEAMER NEW WORLD VIA VALLEJO.

GOING SOUTH
Daily, Sundays Excepted:

Trains Leave Woodland	Trains arrive at Sacramento	Trains arrive at Calistoga	New World arrives at S. Francisco
*7:20 A. M.	8:20 A. M.	12:45 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
*3:10 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	7:45 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.			
12:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	12:45 P. M.	7:00 P. M.

RETURNING
Daily, Sundays Excepted:

New World Leaves S. Francisco	Trains Leave Sacramento	Trains arrive at Woodland	Trains arrive at Marysville
8:00 A. M.	†11:00 A. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	† 7:00 P. M.	8:12 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.			
8:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

*The 7:20 A. M. and 3:10 P. M. Trains go through direct to Sacramento without change of Cars. Passengers for San Francisco change Cars at Davis Junction.

†The 11 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Trains from Sacramento are Marysville Accommodation Trains, running through without change of Cars.

TICKETS for sale at the Depot, Woodland. Baggage checked through to all points on the Line.

R. S. MATTISON, Superintendent.
L. C. FOWLER, Gen'l Freight and Pass'r Agt.
Vallejo, October 1, 1870. oc1-tf

C. S. FROST,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

—ALL KINDS OF—

REAL ESTATE

Bought and sold on Commission!

Town Property, Homesteads and Farms for Sale.

☞ **HOUSES TO RENT.** ☜

Revenue Stamps for Sale. Greenbacks Bought and Sold! Loans Negotiated on Reasonable Terms!

Agent for Union Insurance Co.

Office—First Door East of Bank,
MAIN STREET,
oc16] **WOODLAND.** [3m

OPPOSITION FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop!

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE **FURNITURE,**

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

Coffins of all Kinds and Sizes

furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

oc23-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

DR. PIERCE'S ALT. EXT. GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

This is the most thorough blood purifier yet discovered, and CURES ALL HUMORS, from the worst scrofula to a common eruption. Pimples and blotches on the face, and scaly or rough skin, which are such annoying blemishes in many young persons, yield to the use of a few bottles of this wonderful medicine. From one to eight bottles cure salt rheum, erysipelas, scald head, ringworms, boils, scaly eruptions of the skin, scrofula sores, ulcers and canker in the mouth and stomach. It is a pure medicinal extract of native roots and plants, combining in harmony nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick. It is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid, sleepless, have nervous apprehensions or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated and despondent, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly in the morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases of "liver complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. For the cure of habitual constipation of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose are loud in its praise. In bronchial, throat and lung diseases it has produced many remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed. Sold by druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of

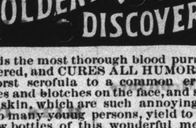
oc15-3m R. N. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N.Y.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE IT.

Dr. Guilmette's Extract of Juniper.

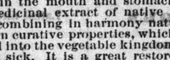
As a delicious tonic, healthful and curative for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, nervous debility, etc., it is unrivalled. To females it is especially recommended for all irregularities of the menses and disorders peculiar to their system, as it can be used with perfect safety. In malarious districts it is a great preventive of fever and ague. R. H. McDONALD & CO, Agents, cor. of Pine and Sansome sts., San Francisco [o15-1y

M. PETERSON,



HOUSE, SIGN AND Ornamental Painters,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
fc27-tf

Yolo Feed and Livery Stable,



Main street, near the Railroad, WOODLAND.

Saddle Horses, double and single Buggy Teams, let on reasonable terms. Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month, at lower rates than ever before charged in Woodland.

Horses kept to Hay and Grain, over night, for Seventy-five Cents per Head!

oc10-3m W. J. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS!

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER SOUTH AND FIRST STREETS,

WOODLAND,

Is constantly receiving a

Complete and Carefully Selected Stock

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Arranged in their several departments, as follows:

DRY GOODS.

A large supply and great variety of everything required in that line.

CLOTHING!

A large stock of

GENT'S AND BOYS'

Fine Dress, Beaver,

—AND—

CASIMERE SUITS,

And a general assortment of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Also a large assortment of

Gent's and Boys' Hats.

Boots and Shoes.

A large assortment of

Men's and Boys' Boots,

Also the latest styles of

Balmorals and Gaiters,

for Ladies, Misses and Children.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

This department consists of a

Large and full Assortment.

CROCKERY AND QUEENSWARE.

We would call attention to our large stock of Crockery, which is now complete; also to our Glassware, consisting of a fine assortment of

LAMPS, CASTORS, TABLE GLASSES, Etc.

UPHOLSTERY.

We also direct attention to our Upholstery Department, (up stairs) which consists of

Carpets,	**Muslin and**
Oil Cloth,	**Lace Curtains,**
Matting,	**Window Shades**
Damasks,	**Mouldings,**

And everything usually found in that line.

Miscellaneous.

Stationery and School Books,

a full assortment.

Drugs, Patent Medicines

Hair Oil, Perfumery, etc.

Cutlery, in every style; Plated-ware, Wooden ware, Willow-ware, and everything to be found in a well-assorted Hardware House.

☞ Our facilities for purchasing, and having imported, direct, most of our Goods, enable us to sell, at Wholesale or Retail, on better terms than ever before.

Grain, Wool, and all kinds of Produce Purchased!

se30-3m **F. S. FREEMAN.**

Woodland to New York.

P. M. FLEISHMAN, San Francisco. } G. KAUFMAN, } Woodland.
P. M. FLEISHMAN, Philadelphia.

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN

congratulate the citizens of

WOODLAND

and surrounding country, on the completion of the great

PACIFIC RAILROAD!

and beg leave to inform them that having made arrangements with our House in

PHILADELPHIA,

will continue to

Import Direct from the East

all the new and latest styles.

We call the particular attention of the Ladies to

Our Dry Goods Department,

where will be found an

Immense Assortment

—OF—

Moire Antique, Dress silks, French and English silks, Poplins, Mohairs, Empress, Merinos, Alpacas, Scotch Plaids, Woolen and cotton Delains, Linens, Lawns, etc.
Also, a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

consisting of

Bleached and Unbleach'd Domestic, Irish Linen, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, Collars.

We also call particular attention to our

Cloak, Millinery and Lace Department,

where will be found the latest styles of

Brocha, single and double Shawls, Black Silk Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, etc.

Also the latest novelty of

Bonnets and Hats,

—SUCH AS—

Leghorn, Chip, Split, Silk and Velvet. Also a great variety of Gimpum and other Laces.

The attention of the Gentlemen is called to our

Clothing Department,

where they can easily be suited to a

Fine Dress Black Suit,
French Beaver do.,
Fancy Casmere do.,
Business Suits, etc.

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

The finest assortment of Ladies' Balmorals, Calf, Kip and Morocco Shoes.

Also Gent's fine French calf and Patent-leather Boots and Shoes. Also Gent's latest styles of silk felt Hats and Caps.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.

White and colored Linen and woolen Shirts and Drawers, Neckties, Gloves, Collars, etc.

Groceries, Provisions, etc.

A large stock of everything in this line.

We offer liberal inducements to

FARMERS, MECHANICS, HOTEL KEEPERS,

and others, who can save 10 per cent. by purchasing from us.

☞ We are Agents for Baker & Hamilton.

Wool and Grain Sacks Constantly on Hand.

FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN,
Fire-proof Brick Building, Main st.
se12] **WOODLAND.** [3m

CACHEVILLE Flouring Mills.

The undersigned, having leased the above Flouring Mills, wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has rebuilt and remodeled the same, regardless of cost, and put in an

ADDITIONAL RUN of FIRST CLASS WHEAT BURS

(of San Francisco macufacture);

Also, A STEAM ENGINE of 50-horse power, so that if the water fails the Mills will be run by steam. Farmers can rely on getting their GRISTS GROUND ON ARRIVAL, as the Mills are in constant operation.

The Grinding Department

Is under the direct supervision of E. H. EASTHAM, late of the Eagle Mills, Knight's Landing, he having dissolved all connection with that establishment.

THE CACHEVILLE MILLS

As they now stand, are second to none in the State in point of construction, with the LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY in every department, and no pains will be spared to make their reputation equal to that of the best mills in the State.

CUSTOM GRINDING

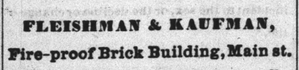
DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MILL FEED sold cheap for cash or exchanged for wheat.

San Francisco prices paid for good Australian Wheat.

oc9-3m E. H. EASTHAM, Proprietor.

WOODLAND MARKET.



Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Sausages, Salt Meats, etc.,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

☞ A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Meats delivered, free of charge.

Fresh Lard and Tallow for sale.

no16-3m JAS. ASBERRY.

HOUSE, SIGN AND Carriage Painting,

Done at the shortest notice and in the BEST STYLE, by

TRASK & HOOD,
se19] DAVISVILLE. [3m

C. D. MORIN,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES!

METAL, HARDWARE,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods,

Also manufacturer of

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware,

Returns thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and calls the attention of his customers to the fact that he has enlarged and improved his business to suit their wants, in every particular.

PATENT PUMPS

Kept constantly on hand

LIFTING PUMPS,

of all descriptions, made and repaired, and particular attention given to

Well-Boring!

Boring Tools furnished to customers free of charge. **Tin Roofing** done in the most scientific manner. **Old Roofs Repaired,** and job work done on short notice. All kinds of stock furnished, and work performed at

REDUCED PRICES!

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ Shop on Main street, next door to Gray & Wood's store. no1-3m

WILLIAM DRESBACH,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DAVISVILLE.

Highest Price Paid for Wheat and Barley,

and received at any of the landings on the Sacramento river or depots of the Cal. P. R. R.

Grain Received for Storage,

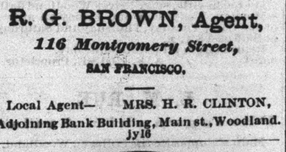
at his Warehouse in Davisville, upon reasonable terms, and promptly shipped in order.

oc17-3m

Grover & Baker's
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Excel all others.
They are more simple and durable, easier kept in order, make a stronger and more elastic stitch, a firmer and more beautiful seam than any other. They sew all fabrics from two common spools, require no rewinding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.
They Stitch, Hem, Fell, Cord, Bind, Tuck, Quilt, Gather, Braid, Embroider, Ruffle, Puff, and excel in Every Class of Machine Work.
Grover & Baker's
Improved Shuttle Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
For Manufacturing,
Are the Latest and Best.
We request the attention of Tailors, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Carriage Trimmings, Clothing, and all others requiring the use of the most effective
Lock Stitch Machines,
to these New Styles which possess unmistakable advantages over all others.
The Continued Triumph
OF THE
"Grover & Baker,"
is the best evidence of their merit.
Over 12,000 are in successful operation on the Pacific Coast and their sales yearly increase against most determined competition.

R. G. BROWN, Agent,
116 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Local Agent— MRS. H. R. CLINTON,
Adjoining Bank Building, Main st., Woodland.
jy16



The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the Lungs and allays irritation, thus *removing the cause* of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston. Sold by REDDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. 1y16y

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

The undersigned have opened a Furniture Store in Woodland, and solicit the patronage of those in want of

Household Furniture, Spring Mattresses, Lounges, etc.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished!

N. B. Having purchased a fine **Hearse** for the purpose of carrying on the UNDERTAKING business, we are prepared to furnish **Coffins**, and conduct Funerals in the best manner, with promptness, and at reasonable rates. Our place of business is on Main street, opposite the College.

oc11-tf SMITH & BROGAN.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES!

The FLORENCE has now been used on the Pacific Coast seven years; its merits are known, and its reputation established.

It is here in daily use in more than six thousand homes, and is effectually speaking for itself like

"Gold Tried in the Fire!"

Competition and opposition—fair and unfair, have not consumed or injured it. It stands the practical test upon a greater range of work than any other Family Sewing Machine in use.

If there is a Florence Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not giving entire satisfaction, if informed of it, I will attend to it promptly, without expense of any kind to the owner.

Shoemakers, Tailors and Glove makers are invited to examine our New Florence Manufacturing Machine.

Descriptive Circulars and Samples of Sewing sent free on application.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
111 Montgomery st., San Francisco.
RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,
ap16tf Agents, Woodland.

HARLING, WELCH & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Buckeye, Yolo County.

We call the attention of purchasers to our well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

of Every Description!

Also an extensive and superior stock of

Clothing, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware,

Together with every article usually found in a well-regulated country store.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods!

HARLING, WELCH & CO.,
de5-3m Buckeye, Yolo Co.

THE NEW FOOD.

For a few cents you can buy of your Grocer or Druggist a package of SEA MOSS FARINE made from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. It is the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. It makes a splendid Dessert, and has no equal as a light and delicate food for Invalids and Children.

A Glorious Change!!

THE GREAT WORLD'S TONIC.

Plantation Bitters.

This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate, or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.

oc22-1y

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The undersigned has opened a

NEW LUMBER YARD

south of Main street, near Railroad Track,

WOODLAND.

Building and Fencing Lumber,

of every description, constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Fence Posts, Shakes, Shingles, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Laths, etc.

All orders promptly filled. Terms liberal.

oc24-3m P. C. ROBERTSON.

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Artificial Teeth, GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK, &c., &c., &c.,

No. 114 J street,.....SACRAMENTO
oc16-3m

EL DORADO Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

Corner Main and Third Streets, Woodland.

Horses and Buggies to Let.

☞ HORSES BOARDED by the Day, Week or Month, at reasonable Rates.

A Good Corral Attached to the Stable.

BRECKENRIDGE & RUGGLES, Prop'rs.
se10.